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NEWS AND NOTES

PERSONAL AND LITERARY

J. W. GARNER

Prof. Abbott Lawrence Lowell, who has been absent in Europe during the first half of the academic year, has resumed his courses at Harvard.

Prof. Edward Henry Strobel has resigned the Bemis professorship of international law at Harvard and returns shortly to Bangkok, where he resumes his post as general adviser to his majesty the king of Siam. During the second half of the current academic year the course on international law at Harvard will be given by Prof. George Grafton Wilson of Brown University.

Major Leonard Darwin, of the Royal Engineers, author of *Municipal Trade: Its Advantages and Disadvantages*, comes to America shortly, and will deliver a course of lectures at Harvard on municipal ownership in England.

During the absence on leave next year of Prof. T. S. Woolsey of Yale University, his courses in international law will be given by Charles Cheney Hyde, associate professor of law in Northwestern University.

Prof. J. W. Jenks of Cornell University has been appointed as one of the three "civilian" members of the immigration commission authorized by congress at the recent session.

Dr. James T. Young, director of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce of the University of Pennsylvania, has been promoted to a full professorship of public administration.

During January and February, Dr. Albert Shaw delivered a series of eight lectures at Columbia University on the Blumenthal foundation. The lectures dealt with a group of problems relating to population, national domain, political parties, foreign policy, public administration, etc. A second series of eight lectures upon the same foundation

was delivered by President Woodrow Wilson in March on the subject of Party Government in the United States.

The faculty of the Harvard Law School, in December last, awarded the James Barr Ames Prize consisting of a medal and \$400 "for the most meritorious law book or legal essay written in the English language and published not less than one nor more than five years before the award" to the late Prof. Frederick William Maitland, Downing professor of the laws of England in Cambridge University. Unfortunately the decision of the judges did not reach him before his death. The award was based on Professor Maitland's three volumes of the year book series of the Selden Society. The Toppan Prize of \$150 offered in Harvard University "for the best thesis on a subject in political science" has been awarded to Stuart Daggett, Ph.D., instructor in economics, for a dissertation on *Railroad Reorganization in the United States*. It is expected that the monograph will shortly be published.

Mr. Alleyne Ireland who has been for some years engaged in the preparation of a monumental work on colonial administration, especially in the Orient, expects to have the first volume ready within the next few months. Volume I will deal with the British administration of Burma. The publishers are Messrs. Small, Maynard & Co.

Prof. Paul Vinogradoff of Oxford University has accepted an invitation to deliver a short course of lectures upon Comparative Ancient Law to the students of the Harvard Law School during the latter part of the current academic year.

Prof. Archibald Cary Coolidge of Harvard is giving the Hyde lectures at the French universities during the present year. During the first half of the year the lectures are given in Paris, and during the second half at the various provincial universities. Professor Coolidge has taken as his general subject: The United States as a World Power.

Prof. George H. Blakeslee of Clark University who visited Russia during the past year and made a study of social and political institutions has been giving a series of public lectures in Worcester upon Political and Social Conditions in the Russian Empire.

Mr. R. M. Johnston, lecturer in history at Harvard, has prepared for publication a two-volume edition of his father's memoirs. These

memoirs, the writings of an observant American in Paris during the second empire, afford much interesting data concerning the political undercurrents of the period.

The family of the present Earl of Durham have given to the Canadian Archives a large collection of personal papers and memoranda of the first Lord Durham, author of the famous *Report on the Affairs of British North America* in 1839. These papers place at the disposal of the student much new material for the study of the memorable mission to the colony, and the circumstances under which the epoch-making report on colonial administration was prepared.

The trustees of the College of the City of New York have established a department of political science in that institution and a head of the department will be appointed at an early date.

It is announced that Prof. J. W. Burgess of Columbia, now Theodore Roosevelt professor of American history and institutions in the University of Berlin, will deliver ten lectures before Prince Augustus William, the fourth son of the German emperor, and a select company of other students.

Dr. Herman Schumaker of the University of Bonn, the first incumbent of the Kaiser Wilhelm professorship of German history and institutions at Columbia University, is offering courses on industry and banking and economic problems of Germany as compared with those of the United States. Dr. Schumaker was formerly president of the College of Commerce at Cologne and served as tutor in economics to the princes of the German imperial family. He is the author of an extensive list of publications on economic questions.

Dr. Heinrich Buhl, professor of Roman and French law in the University of Heidelberg recently died at Luxor, Egypt in his fifty-ninth year.

Albert Frederick Berner for many years professor of criminal law in the University of Berlin died recently in his eighty-ninth year. During his life he exerted a notable influence on the science of German criminal jurisprudence. In 1898 his *Lehrbuch des deutschen Strafrechts* reached its eighteenth edition, having been translated into Greek, Russian, Polish, and Servian. Two other notable contributions of his to jurisprudence were *Die Strafgesetzgebung in Deutschland von 1751 bis zur Gegenwart* and *Lehrbuch des deutschen Pressrechts*.

Dr. J. J. von Rottenburg, chief of the imperial chancery under Bismarck and a confidential adviser to the Iron Chancellor, and since 1896, curator of the University of Bonn, died in the early part of the year. Dr. Rottenburg for a time exerted a powerful influence upon German politics. He was the author of a study entitled *The Theory of the State*, published in 1877, and received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Yale University.

Upon the initiative of the Yale Good Government Club, an Inter-collegiate Civic League, consisting of non-partisan good government clubs in different colleges and universities of the country, has been formed for the purpose of aiding their members to acquire information about public affairs. One means to this end now in operation is a series of letters written to the League by prominent men and published in college papers. An annual convention of the League is to be held, to which each association may send not more than five delegates. Arthur H Woods (Harvard, '92), 12 W. 44th Street, New York, is the secretary of the League.

The trustees of the George Washington University, Washington, D. C. have recently adopted a plan for the complete reorganization of the department of politics and diplomacy. Beginning next fall, the department will constitute a separate college of the University to be known as the College of Political Sciences, offering undergraduate as well as graduate courses, in which the emphasis will be placed throughout upon the political sciences, and allied subjects. A preliminary announcement of the proposed college provides for six undergraduate "groups" of courses, each designed to prepare the student for the particular career he has in mind. There will be a consular group, a diplomatic group, groups for commerce, for journalism, for the teaching of political science, for law and for administration. The university authorities announce further that the faculty will be increased by the addition of five or six men devoting themselves exclusively to teaching in the proposed college.

A new monthly magazine entitled *The Navy*, published at Washington and devoted to the interests of the naval service, the discussion of questions of international law and of foreign policy, has made its appearance.

The International Association for Labor Legislation has voted a grant of four thousand francs a year for an English edition of its

Bulletin, and has increased its appropriation for the French and German edition in order to ensure the publication of the complete text of labor laws, especially in the English speaking countries. The British Association for Labor Legislation has undertaken the publication of the English edition and now has in hand the work of translating the more recent numbers, beginning with those for 1906. Hence the American section of the Association expects soon to be able to supply its members with the *Bulletin* in the English language.

The executive committee, at its meeting in New York on December 28, determined to hold the annual meeting of the American Bar Association at Portland, Maine, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, August 26, 27 and 28, 1907. The reason for selecting Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday is that the International Law Association is considering the question of holding its meeting in America this year, and the suggestion has been made to that body to hold its meeting at Portland on the last three days of the same week.

The fifteenth anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of Iowa was celebrated March 12 to 22, with appropriate ceremonies, at Iowa City, under the auspices of the State Historical Society of Iowa.

The Legislative Voters' League of Chicago has maintained a legislative reference bureau at Springfield during the past session of the legislature of Illinois for the purpose of keeping the people informed of the merits of pending legislation. A law to establish a permanent department similar to that in Wisconsin will probably be enacted at the present session. Ohio, Indiana, California, Nebraska, and Washington as well as the City of Baltimore have already established such bureaus.

The Bureau of Statistics and Municipal Library of the City of Chicago has for distribution an attractive souvenir volume of over two hundred pages recently published for the League of American Municipalities, and which may be had for twenty-five cents by addressing Hugo S. Grosser, City Statistician, Chicago. The volume contains a review of the municipal history of Chicago and a history of the League of American Municipalities.

One hundred thousand dollars were appropriated by congress at the last session for conducting a special investigation into the condi-

tions of labor among working women and children. The act contained a proviso that no part of the appropriation should be expended for the employment of any person in making the investigation who is not now in the employment of the government or hereafter regularly appointed after competitive examination and certification through the civil service examination.

The special tax commission authorized by the legislature of New York a year ago has made an elaborate report recommending the separation of State and local taxes, making the former indirect, proposing a tax of one and one-half per cent on the gross earning of public corporations, and on the real estate and franchises of private corporations, and the "stiffening" of the inheritance tax in the direction of higher rates. The personal property tax is, in general, condemned as inequitable and unsatisfactory.

The first civil service examination under the recent executive order concerning the appointment of consuls was held at Washington on March 14. Seventeen applicants appeared of whom ten passed. The examination was both oral and written, and included one modern language (German, French, or Spanish), the commercial and industrial resources of the United States, political economy, international law, maritime law, commercial law, geography, political history, etc.

The Nobel committee of the Norwegian parliament announces that the next Nobel Peace Prize will be awarded December 10, 1907. Any one of the following persons are qualified to receive the prize: (a) Members and late members of the Nobel committee of the Norwegian parliament, as well as the advisers appointed at the Norwegian Nobel Institute; (b) members of parliament and members of governments of the different States, as well as members of the Inter-parliamentary Union; (c) members of the international arbitration court at the Hague; (d) members of the commission of the Permanent International Peace Bureau; (e) members and associates of the Institute of International Law; (f) University professors of political science and of law, of history and of philosophy; and (g) persons who have received the Nobel Peace Prize. The Nobel Peace Prize may also be accorded to institutions or associations.

According to the code of statutes, §8, the grounds upon which any proposal is made must be stated, and handed in along with such papers and other documents as may therein be referred to.

Henry Loomis Nelson, L.L.D., David A. Wells professor of political science in Williams College, is preparing a life of George William Curtis which will be published shortly by Messrs. Harper and Brother. It will deal particularly with the services of Mr. Curtis to the cause of civil service reform.

A new volume in the Harvard Historical Series just issued by Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co., is entitled *The Seigneurial System in Canada: A Study in French Colonial Policy*, by Prof. William Bennett Munro, of Harvard University.

A committee of the New England History Teachers' Association under the chairmanship of Prof. L. B. Evans of Tufts College, has in preparation a *Syllabus of the Study of Civics in Schools*.

The Canadian government has provided for the publication, in the annual Archives Reports, of many important documents relating to the struggle for self-government in Canada. Volume I of the Report for 1906, which has recently been issued, contains the various instructions given by the home authorities to the colonial governors from time to time. Volume III, which will be ready shortly, will contain all the important hitherto unpublished constitutional documents of the period 1763-1791. This volume will be edited with notes and an introduction, by Adam Shortt, M.A., professor of political science in Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

The department of economics at Harvard has arranged for the publication of a series of volumes to be known as the Harvard Economic Studies. Two volumes have already issued from the press, Volume I being *The English Patents of Monopoly* by Dr. William Hyde Price; and Volume II, *The Lodging House Problem in Boston*, by Dr. Albert Benedict Wolfe. A third volume on *The Stannaries: A Study of the Rise and Development of the Early English Miner*, by Dr. George Randall Lewis will appear shortly.

Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons announce a volume entitled *Law: its Origin, Growth, and Function*, by the late James C. Carter of New York. The same publishers also announce *The Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence* by William Henry Hoyt. Mr. Hoyt maintains that the famous document that bears that name is a fabrication and he adduces considerable evidence in support of his contention.

The President White School of History and Political Science of Cornell University has inaugurated a series of studies in history and

political science to be edited by the faculty. The first number of the series, entitled *Money and Credit Instruments in their Relation to Prices*, by Dr. E. W. Kemmerer, has appeared from the press.

Messrs. Longmans announce the early publication of *International Documents: a Collection of Conventions and Other International Acts of a Law-making Kind* with an introduction and notes by E. A. Whittuck, governor of the London School of Economics and Political Science.

Professor Goodnow's *Principles of the Administrative Law of the United States* has been translated into French by M. Jèze, professor of administrative law in the University of Lille, and is published by Giard and Brière, Paris.

A new edition (2d American) of Sir Wm. Anson's *Law of Contracts*, which has gone through eleven editions, has appeared under the editorship of Dean E. W. Huffcut of Cornell University (Oxford University Press).

A new edition of A. Inglis Clark's *Studies in Australian Constitutional Law*, is announced by the Boston Book Co. When the first edition was published there were no decisions of the high court of Australia in existence. Since then, however, a number of decisions have been rendered on important questions of Australian constitutional law, the results of which are embodied in the present edition. It may be of interest to American students to know that two of these have authoritatively declared the doctrine of *McCulloch v. Maryland* to be applicable to the interpretation of the constitution of the Australian Commonwealth.

Harrison Moore, Esq., an English barrister, has recently published a volume entitled *Act of State in English Law* (London, 1906). It discusses the origin, meaning and development of the term "affair of state" including the doctrines of the royal prerogative and its influence on the personal responsibility of the officers of the crown.

A bibliography of the literature of municipal government with special reference to city charters and to local conditions in Chicago, compiled by Charles H. Brown of the John Crerar Library, is one of the recent publications of the City Club of Chicago.

The Congressional Library has published a valuable bibliography on inheritance taxes. It was compiled by A. P. C. Griffin, chief bibliographer of the library.

Robert Donald's *Municipal Year Book of the United Kingdom for 1906* (London, Edward Lloyd) contains a brief review of the municipal activity of each of the British municipalities in regard to gas, light and water supply, transportation, housing the working classes, markets and slaughter houses, telephones, baths and wash houses, libraries, education, cemeteries, sewage, and garbage disposal, taxation and a variety of other municipal functions.

The Macmillan Company announce the early publication of two new volumes in The Citizens Library: *The Principles of Taxation* by Max West and *The Spirit of American Government* by Prof. J. Allen Smith of the University of Washington.

At the request of the Chicago Charter Convention, Mr. A. R. Hatton of the University of Chicago recently prepared for the use of the members a *Digest of City Charters* which has been published, and is for sale by the convention. The work contains a digest of the provisions of charters, constitutions, and statutes relating to twenty American and foreign cities and will prove a convenient book of reference for students of municipal government. Two other members of the faculty of the University of Chicago who have rendered conspicuous service in the preparation of the new charter of Chicago are Prof. C. E. Merriam, who served as a member of the convention, and Prof. Ernst Freund, who prepared the draft of the charter following the agreement of the convention on the general principles to be embodied therein.

A new edition of Maine's *Ancient Law* (4th American from the 10th London ed.) with a twelve page introduction and sixty pages of notes by Sir Frederick Pollock has appeared from the press of Henry Holt and Company.

A new edition of Bliss's *Encyclopædia of Social Reform*, enlarged and brought down to 1907, has made its appearance from the press of Funk and Wagnalls.

Factory Legislation in Pennsylvania: Its History and Administration, by Lynn J. Barnard, is soon to appear from the press of the John C. Winston Co.

Orthodox Socialism, by J. E. Le Rossignol is announced by T. Y. Crowell & Co.

The Macmillan Company announce the following works of political interest, to appear this spring: L. Putnam Weale, *Truce in the East and Aftermath*; and William Bennett Munro, *The Government of European Cities*.

Politics and Disease, a new volume in the Personal Rights Series, by A. Goff and J. H. Levy (P. S. King & Son, 1907) is mainly an argument in the interest of "emancipation of man from the sins of state medicine." Among the subjects treated are State vaccination, compulsory quarantine, the contagious diseases acts, etc.

A collection of reprints of important judicial decisions, and magazine articles dealing with railway problems edited by Prof. William Z. Ripley of Harvard University, has been published by Ginn & Co. The material has been selected with excellent judgment, and is grouped under the following four heads:

The first, or historical section, affords a background for comparison and contrast with present conditions.

The second section deals with the traffic problems before the Interstate Commerce Commission and gives some insight into the origin and development of railway rates and tariffs.

The third section deals specifically with the present problem of governmental regulation in the United States. A description of the new Hepburn act is followed by a discussion of the relation of the Interstate Commerce Commission to the courts.

The fourth section presents descriptions of the present status of the railway problem in Great Britain, Germany, and France.

A new book by Mr. Frederick C. Howe, entitled *The British City: The Beginning of Democracy*, is announced by Scribners.

The Arthur H. Clark Company, announce Antonio De Morga's *History of the Philippine Islands*, edited by J. A. Roberston. The same firm announces a volume by Prof. E. G. Bourne on *The Discovery, Conquest, and Early History of the Philippine Islands*.

M. Esmein, the eminent French jurisconsult and writer on political science has recently published a life of Gouverneur Morris. (Hatchette, Paris, 1906).

Professor Gounod of the law faculty of the University of Lyons has lately written a monograph entitled *L'emigration européenne au XIX siècle*. (Colin: Paris, 1906.)

M. Ernest Lehr, professor of comparative legislation in the University of Lausanne, and well known for his studies in the civil law of the principal European States has recently published a volume entitled *Études sur le droit civil des États Unis de l'Amérique du Nord* (Larose et Tenin). It deals mainly with the law of domestic relations, including the rights of married women and with the law of succession, testamentary and intestate.

A useful study in German public law is Ph. Gerber's *La Condition de l'Alsace Lorraine dans l'Empire Allemand* (Lille, 1906). It deals with the problems of military occupation and annexation, the laws of 1874 and 1879 concerning the status of the Reichsland and recent political changes.

A study of the nature and philosophy of arbitrary government has been made by Jean Cruet in his *Étude juridique de l'arbitraire gouvernement et administratif* (Paris, 1906). The author reviews the forms that arbitrary authority takes, discusses the relation of the administration to individual rights, and examines into the functions and limits of administrative jurisdiction.

The third and concluding volume of Nys' *Le droit international, les principes, les théories, les faits* has recently appeared from the press of Fontemoing (Paris, 1906). This volume deals mainly with the laws of war.

M. Hauriou's well known *Précis de droit administratif et de droit publique* has recently gone through the sixth edition (Larose et Tenin, Paris, 1906).

Le ministère des finances, organisation et attributions (Louver, Paris) is a study in French administrative law. After an historical discussion of the organization and development of the office, the author examines the powers of each of its several branches and of the court of accounts.

A valuable work to students of public law is a new volume of over eleven hundred pages entitled *Droit constitutionnel* by Leon Duguit, professor of law in the University of Bordeaux (Fontemoing, Paris, 1907.) Professor Duguit has been a teacher of public law for more than twenty years and was already well known as the author of two notable works: *L'état, le droit objectif et la loi positive* (1901), and *Les gouvernants et les agents* (1903). The present volume was designed

mainly to serve as one of a series of manuals on French public law (Moreau's *Droit administratif* being another), but it is by no means restricted in its scope to the public law of France and as a manual it is of a distinctly higher type than that which we are accustomed to expect. For purposes of treatment the book is divided into two parts, preceded by a sixty-four page introduction. Part I is of a general nature, and deals with the theory, functions, organs, and law of the State. Part II is devoted to the political organization and public law of France. It is thoroughly up to date including as it does observations on the separation of Church and State in France the Russian douma, and the French parliamentary indemnity of last November.

An attempt to collect, translate and publish all the fundamental laws, constitutional and statutory, of the more important States of the world has been made by M. Felix Moreau and M. Joseph Delpesch, professors of public law in the University of Aix-Marseilles, under the title *Les règlements des assemblées législatives* (2 vols., Paris). Volume I contains German imperial, Prussian, English, Austrian, Hungarian, and Belgian laws. Volume II contains the laws of various other European and American States. The laws of the Swiss Confederation and one representative Canton are included. Of American laws, only those enacted by the federal congress are included. The translations, we are assured, are made from official publications.

Cobro Coercitivo de Deudas públicas, by Señor Louis Drago, is a collection of documents relating to the so-called "Drago Doctrine" edited by Coni Hermanos and published on the occasion of the meeting of the Pan American Congress at Rio Janeiro last summer. (Buenos Ayres, 1906.)

La République et le Vatican (1870-1906) by Frantz Despagne, professor of international law in the University of Bordeaux, with a preface by Gabriel Honotaux (Paris, 1906), is a review of the diplomatic and contractual relations between the French Republic and the Vatican from the establishment of the Republic to the abrogation of the concordat by the French law of December 9, 1905.

Jean Lagorgette's *Le rôle de la guerre* with a preface by M. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu (Paris, 1906) is a study largely of the philosophy of war. The author examines the question of whether war has a real mission, classifies the causes of war, discusses the means of main-

taining peace, reviews the several kinds of armed conflicts and discourses upon the economic, social, and intellectual effects of war.

A new edition (the 4th) of Professor Berthélemy's *Traité élémentaire de droit administratif* has lately appeared from the press (Paris, 1906). This work enjoys the rare distinction of having gone through four editions in five years, the third having appeared in 1905. The last edition contains a commentary on the recent law for the separation of Church and State in France, which the author pronounces the most important French law of the last one hundred years.

A volume that should be of interest to students of comparative administrative law is James Vallatton's *De la juridiction administrative fédérale des États-Unis et de la Suisse en matière de douanes, et de l'expertise légale des douanes en France* (Rouge et Cie, Paris). It deals mainly with questions of administrative jurisdiction in matters of valuation and classification in the administration of the customs laws of the three countries in question.

Prof. J. Berthélemy's *Le rôle du pouvoir exécutif dans les républiques modernes* (Giard et Brière, Paris, 1906), is a study of the American, French, and Swiss executives compared with those of Prussia and France under the second empire.

Two new contributions to the social contract theory are: Giorgio de Vecchio's *Su la teoria del contratto sociale* (Bologna, 1906); and F. Atger's *Essai sur l'histoire des doctrines du contrat social* (Paris, 1906). The former combats Jellinek's view with regard to the influence of Rousseau on the Declaration of Rights of 1789; the latter reviews the different theories of the social contract as they appear in the works of Epicurus, Cicero, St. Augustine, Marsilius of Padua, Aeneas Silvius, Junius Brutus, Suarez, and many others of the middle and modern ages.

Prof. Dr. Werner Sombert of the University of Berlin has lately published a study entitled *Warum giebt es in den Vereinigten Staaten keinen Sozialismus*. (Fischer: Jena, 1906.)

It is announced that Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, imperial director of German colonial affairs, has in preparation a detailed work on the German colonies, which is expected to appear in the near future.

Dr. Freidrich Stein, professor in the University of Halle, is the author of a monograph entitled *Zur Justizreform* in which he discusses

the question whether and to what extent Germany needs a thoroughgoing reform in her system of judicial administration (Mohr: Tübingen, 1907). It is mainly a reply to a recent work by Dr. Franz Adickes, burgomaster of Frankfort, entitled *Grundlinien durchgreifenden Justizreform* (Guttentag, Berlin). Dr. Adickes pleads for the adoption in Germany of certain English and Scotch judicial institutions and methods of procedure.

A new edition (the 5th) of von Rönne's *Das Staatsrecht der Preussischen Monarchie* by Dr. Philipp Zorn of Bonn has lately appeared from the press of Brockhaus. (Leipzig.)

New and enlarged editions of Prof. Friederich Ratzel's *Politische Geographie* and *Die Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika* have lately appeared from the press of Oldenbourg in Munich.

The fifth edition of Robert von Landmann's *Kommentar zur Gewerbsordnung für das Deutsche Reich* (Bd. I, Beck, Munich) has appeared. Volume I covers the first six titles of the *Gewerbsordnung* (Secs. 1 to 104.) The second volume is announced to appear this year.

Prof. Conrad Bornhak has added another to his already notable list of works on German public law. His latest contribution is entitled *Grundriss des deutschen Staatsrechts* (Leipzig, 1907) and is, in a way, a complement to his recent *Grundriss des Verwaltungsrechts in Preussen und den Deutschen Reiche*. The present work is arranged in three books. The first book, in six chapters, deals with public law of the empire; and the third is devoted to an exposition of the principles of general public law.

A new periodical, *The Leipziger Zeitschrift für Handels Konkurs und Versicherungsrecht* made its appearance from the press of J. Schweitzer (Munich) on January 1, 1907. It is under the editorship of a group of distinguished professors and jurists, among others, Dr. L. von Seuffert of Munich, Dr. Wach of Leipzig, Dr. J. Gierke of Königsberg, Dr. Kohler of Berlin, Dr. Ehrenberg of Göttingen, and Dr. Cohn of Zurich. The contents of the periodical include signed articles, critical notes on judicial decisions, summaries of legislative progress and book reviews.

A *Bibliographie der Socialwissenschaften*, edited by Dr. Herman Beck of the International Institute for Social Bibliography of Berlin,

with the coöperation of a group of foreign scholars, has appeared from the press of Boehmert (Dresden). It is a volume of over six hundred pages and covers the entire literature, periodical and otherwise for the year 1906, of the social sciences arranged under some five hundred and forty titles. Prof. David Kinley was the American collaborator.

Die Entwicklung des deutschen Städtewesens: Erster band (Entwicklungsgeschichte der deutschen Städteverfassung) by Hugo Preuss (Teubner, Leipzig), is a study of the German municipal system from the standpoint of its origin and historical development. It gives evidence of being a standard work in its field.

Among the studies in constitutional law, administrative law, and international law prepared under the direction of Professor Zorn of Bonn are *Der alte Reichstag und der neue Bundesrat* by H. Reineke and *Die Staatsangehörigkeit in den Kolonien*, by R. Hauschild.

A. Wengler's *Handwörterbuch der Krankenversicherung* (Breitkopf und Härtel, Leipzig, 1906) contains a great variety of information relating to State insurance against sickness in Germany. The material is brought together under topics and arranged in alphabetical order.

The second and concluding volume of Julius Hatschek's *Englisches Staatsrecht mit Berücksichtigung der für Schottland und Irland geltenden Sonderheiten* has appeared from the press of J. C. B. Mohr (Tübingen). The second volume deals mainly with the administrative system as the first dealt with the constitutional system. The work is divided into three parts: the first dealing with the cabinet and its relations to parliament, the second with the organization of the administrative system, and the third with judicial control over the administration and the protection of private rights against encroachments on the part of the administrative officials. The work as a whole constitutes two of the volumes in Jellinek and Piloty's new *Handbuch des öffentlichen Rechts der Gegenwart*.

A recent study in history and public law is *Der Thronverzicht* by Prof. Hans von Prisch of the University of Bâle (Tübingen). It is based on an investigation from the juridical side of all the cases of throne renunciation in Germany as well as of a number of other countries of Europe.

J. C. B. Mohr (Tübingen) announces *Staatsrechtliche Gesetze Württemberg's* by Prof. Dr. Fleiner, a collection of the more fundamental laws of the kingdom of Württemberg with annotations and comments. The collection includes the texts of the constitutions of 1819 and 1876, the royal house law of 1828, treaties with the North German Union, the naturalization treaty of 1868 with the United States, four laws enacted in 1906, concerning elections and various others.

A second revised and enlarged edition of the *Encyklopädie der Rechtswissenschaft* has appeared from the press of O. Häring in Berlin.

A new, enlarged and revised edition of Prof. Georg von Mayer's monograph, entitled *Begriff und Gliederung der Staatswissenschaften* (H. Laupp: Tübingen, 1906) has recently appeared. This essay represents an attempt to classify the "political sciences" (he prefers the plural form) and set them in their proper relations. He finds fault with the classification of Robert von Mohl in his *Encyklopädie der Staatswissenschaften* and of Holtzendorff in his *Principien der Politik* as illogical and antiquated. According to his own classification they constitute a group of the "special" social sciences. In a literal sense (*Staatswissenschaften im wärtlichen Sinn*) they include those sciences that relate primarily and exclusively to particular phenomena of the State, such as political theory, public law, etc. In a secondary sense (*Staatswissenschaften im übertragenen Sinn*) they include those branches of knowledge that deal only secondarily or incidentally with the State, such as sociology, economics, statistics, jurisprudence, etc. Particularly valuable to the student are the excellent bibliographies at the end of each chapter.

Through the courtesy of the publishers or authors, the *Review* has received the following pamphlets or reprints: *Our Ex-Presidents: What Shall We Do for Them? What Shall They Do for Us?* by John Bigelow; *Arbitrary Price-making Through Forms of Law*, by Henry Wood; *Greater Canada, An Appeal: Let us no Longer be a Colony*, by Stephen Leacock; *The Necessity for a New Constitution for Missouri*, by Isidor Loeb; *Argument before the Ohio Tax Commission on the Subject of State and Local Taxation*, by Frederic C. Howe; *The Federation of the World*, by Walter T. Barrett.